

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances.

Supporting Information

***N*-Methylpyrrolidinium Hydrogen Tartrate (NMPHT): An Above-Room-Temperature Order–
Disorder Molecular Switchable Dielectric Material**

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Calculation of ΔS and N for NMPHT

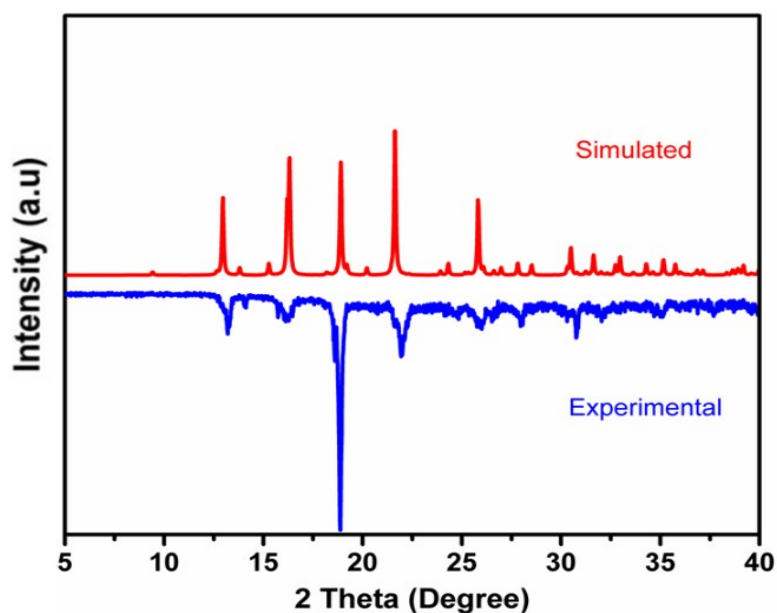


Figure S1. Experimental and simulated PXRD Patterns of **NMPHT**, verifying the phase purity.

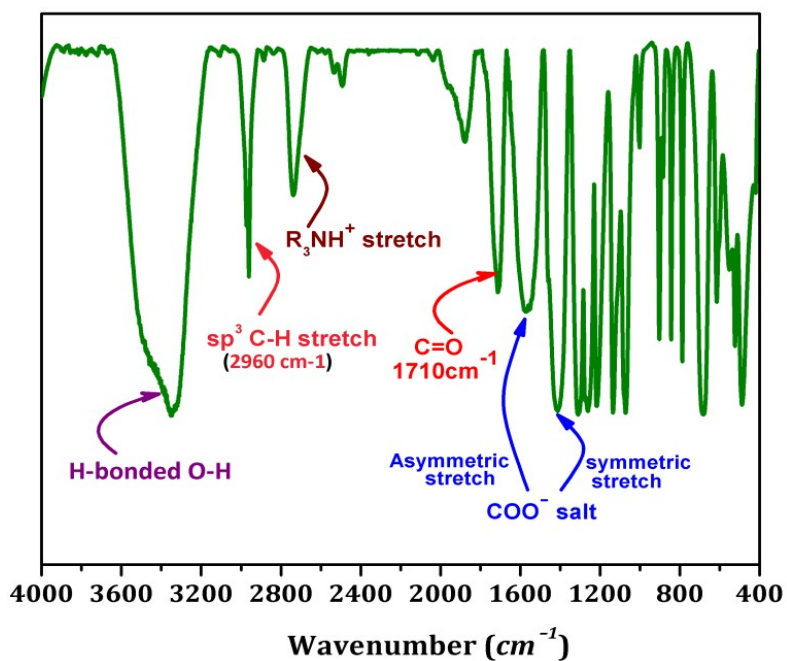


Figure S2: IR Spectrum of **NMPHT**, showing both the carboxylate and carboxylic acid groups.

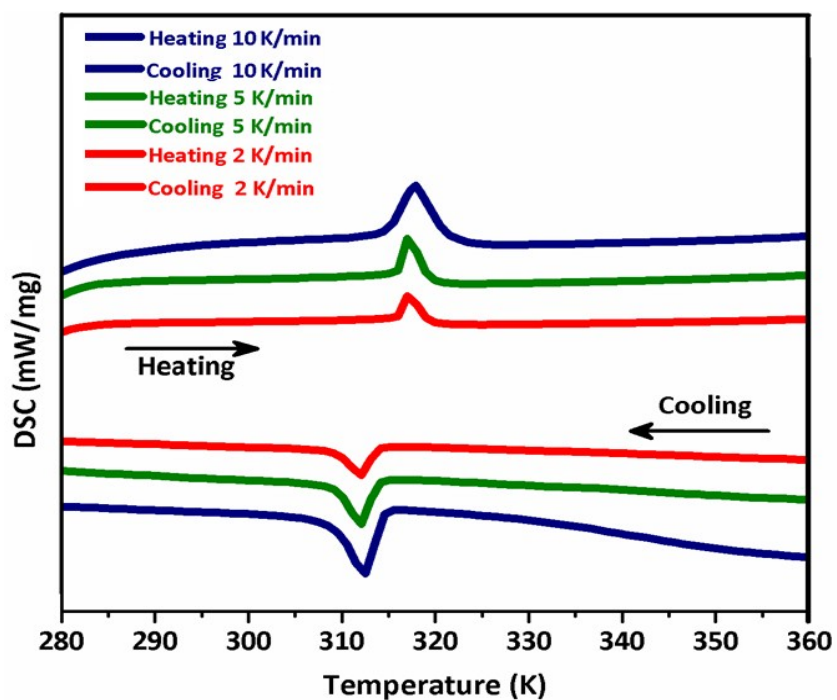


Figure S3. DSC curves of **NMPHT** at different scanning rates (2 K/min, 5 K/min, and 10 K/min).

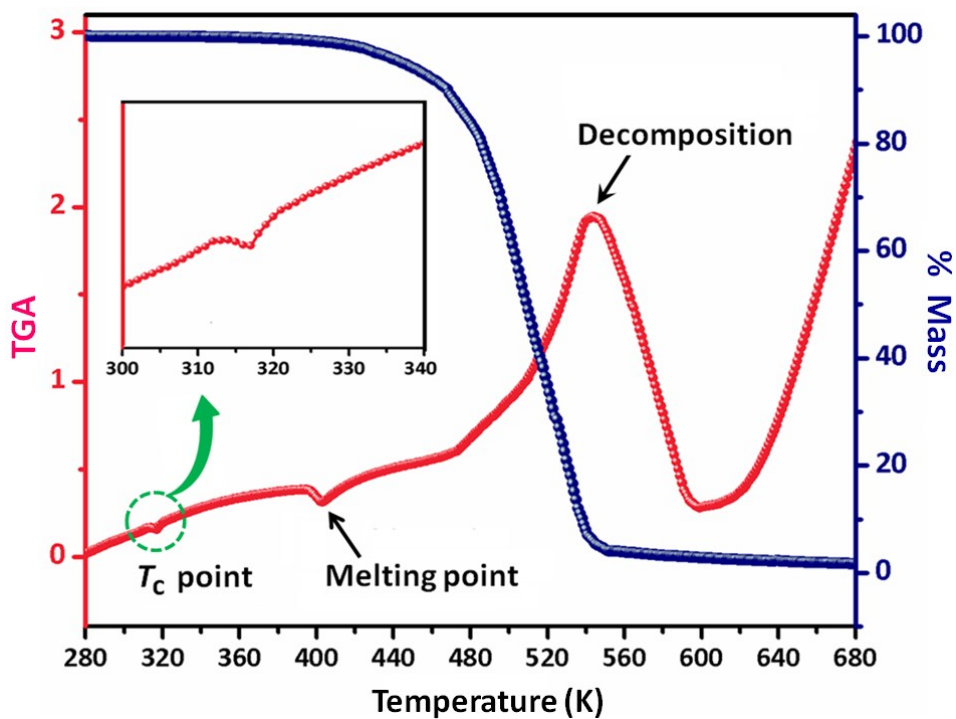


Figure S4. Differential thermal analysis (DTA) and Thermo-Gravimetric (TG) curves of **NMPHT**. The T_c point appears as a small protuberance, represented on the left side.

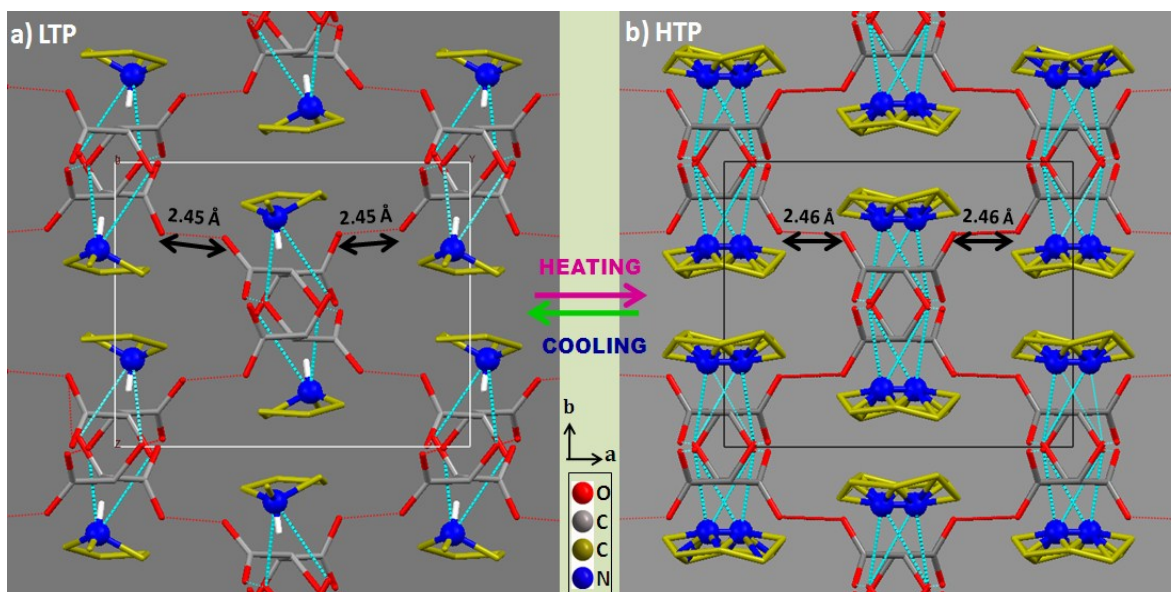


Figure S5: The packing views of **NMPHT** along the c-axis at (a) LTP and (b) HTP. Carbon-bonded H-atoms are omitted for clarity. The hydrogen bonds are represented as dashed lines.

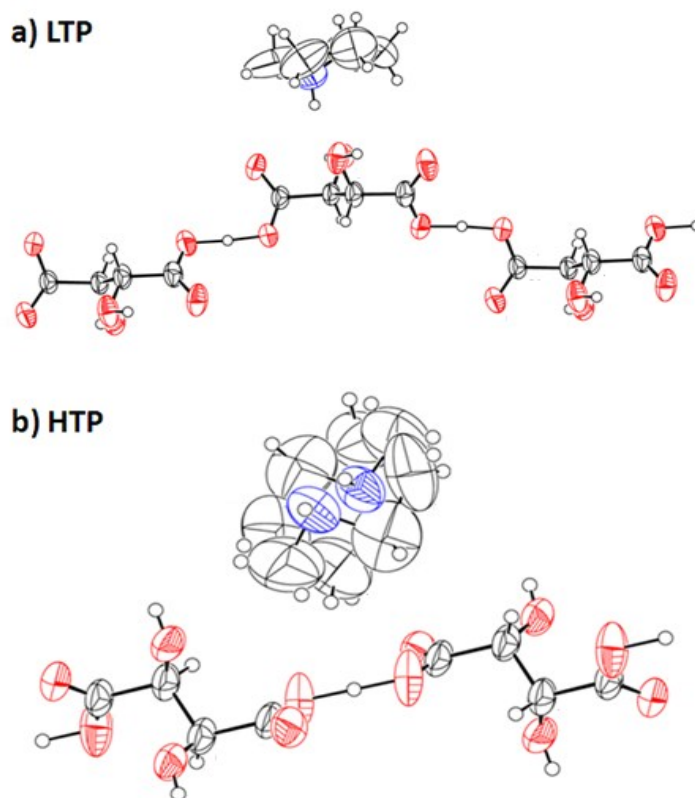


Figure S6. Thermal ellipsoidal view of **NMPHT** at (a) LTP and (b) at HTP.

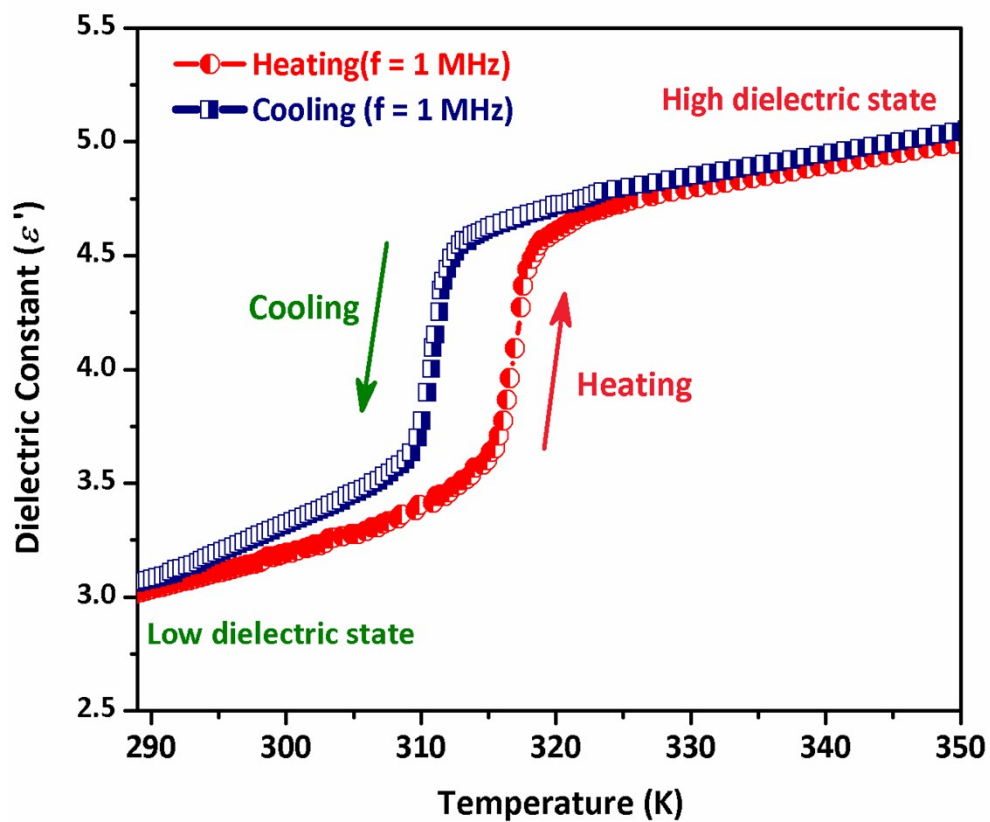


Figure S7. Temperature dependent cycle of dielectric constant of **NMPHT** at 1 MHz, showing the reversible dielectric switching between high and low dielectric states.

Table S1: The SCXRD data and structure refinement details of **NMPHT** at 330 and 260 K.

Temperature (K)	330K, Cu-K α	260K, Cu-K α
Sum formula	C ₉ H ₁₇ N ₁ O ₆	C ₉ H ₁₇ N ₁ O ₆
Moiety formula	C ₄ H ₅ O ₆ , C ₅ H ₁₂ N	C ₄ H ₅ O ₆ , C ₅ H ₁₂ N
Formula Weight	235.24	235.24
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
Space group	<i>C</i> 2/ <i>c</i>	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>n</i>
Cell parameters	<i>a</i> = 11.7014(5) Å <i>b</i> = 8.7644(3) Å <i>c</i> = 12.0457(3) Å α = 90° β = 107.298(4)° γ = 90°	<i>a</i> = 11.3346(4) Å <i>b</i> = 8.7794(3) Å <i>c</i> = 12.0991 (4) Å α = 90° β = 106.683(4)° γ = 90°
Volume (Å ³)	1179.48(8)	1153.32(7)
<i>Z</i>	4	4
<i>D</i> _{calcd.} (g/cm ³)	1.325	1.355
<i>F</i> (000)	504.0	504.0
Theta range (°)	3.8250 – 73.0240	4.6870 – 73.3100
Completeness	99.4%	99.6%
GOF	1.045	1.073
<i>R</i> ₁ [on F_o^2 / $I > 2\sigma(I)$]	0.0764(792)	0.0802(1699)
<i>wR</i> ₂ [on F_o^2 / $I > 2\sigma(I)$]	0.2587(1035)	0.2435(2034)

$$\alpha R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|, wR_2 = [\sum (|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2) / \sum |F_o|^2]^{1/2}$$

Calculation of ' ΔS ' and ' N ' for NMPHT:

According to Boltzmann equation:

$$\Delta S = nR \ln N$$

Where;

ΔS = entropy change,

R = the universal gas constant,

n = the number of guest molecules per mole ($n = 1$, here), and

N = the number of possible orientations for the disordered system.

The ΔS and N values on the heating process of **NMPHT** are calculated as follows: ^[1]

$$\Delta S = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{Q}{T} dT$$

$$\Delta S \cong \frac{\Delta H}{T_c}$$

For 1 mole;

$$\Delta S = \frac{9.828 \text{ J g}^{-1} \times 235.24 \text{ g mol}^{-1}}{317.5 \text{ K}} \quad (\text{where; } 235.24 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \text{ is the molecular mass of NMPHT})$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{2311.93 \text{ J mol}^{-1}}{317.5 \text{ K}}$$

$$\Delta S = 7.281 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta S = R \ln N$$

$$N = e^{\left(\frac{\Delta S}{R}\right)}$$

$$N = e^{\left(\frac{7.281 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}}{8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}}\right)}$$

$$N = 2.40$$

Reference:

1. Y.-Z. Tang, Z.-F. Gu, J.-B. Xiong, J.-X. Gao, Y. Liu, B. Wang, Y.-H. Tan and Q. Xu, *Chem. Mater.*, 2016, **28**, 4476–4482.